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| 10/776,860 | 02/11/2004 | Wing Sum Vincent Kwan | 29617/PM480A | 3897 |

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| EXAMINER |
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SHOSHO, CALLIE E

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| ART UNIT | PAPER NUMBER |
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1714

DATE MAILED: 03/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/776,860

Applicant(s)

KWAN ET AL.

Examiner

Callie E. Shosho

Art Unit

1714

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 07 July 2004.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-24 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
- ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 - ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 - ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 1/18/05&7/8/04
- ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Double Patenting

1. The nonstatutory double patenting rejection is based on a judicially created doctrine grounded in public policy (a policy reflected in the statute) so as to prevent the unjustified or improper timewise extension of the “right to exclude” granted by a patent and to prevent possible harassment by multiple assignees. A nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting rejection is appropriate where the conflicting claims are not identical, but at least one examined application claim is not patentably distinct from the reference claim(s) because the examined application claim is either anticipated by, or would have been obvious over, the reference claim(s). See, e.g., *In re Berg*, 140 F.3d 1428, 46 USPQ2d 1226 (Fed. Cir. 1998); *In re Goodman*, 11 F.3d 1046, 29 USPQ2d 2010 (Fed. Cir. 1993); *In re Longi*, 759 F.2d 887, 225 USPQ 645 (Fed. Cir. 1985); *In re Van Ornum*, 686 F.2d 937, 214 USPQ 761 (CCPA 1982); *In re Vogel*, 422 F.2d 438, 164 USPQ 619 (CCPA 1970); and *In re Thorington*, 418 F.2d 528, 163 USPQ 644 (CCPA 1969).

A timely filed terminal disclaimer in compliance with 37 CFR 1.321(c) or 1.321(d) may be used to overcome an actual or provisional rejection based on a nonstatutory double patenting ground provided the conflicting application or patent either is shown to be commonly owned with this application, or claims an invention made as a result of activities undertaken within the scope of a joint research agreement.

Effective January 1, 1994, a registered attorney or agent of record may sign a terminal disclaimer. A terminal disclaimer signed by the assignee must fully comply with 37 CFR 3.73(b).

2. Claims 1-3 are provisionally rejected on the ground of nonstatutory obviousness-type double patenting as being unpatentable over claims 1, 3, and 5-6 of copending Application No. 10/756,905. Although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because of the following explanation.

Copending 10/756,905 discloses color changing ink eradicating fluid comprising volatile base such as 2-amino-2-methyl-1-propanol, pH sensitive dye, and eradicating agent such as cresolphthalein, thymolphthalein, etc.

The only difference between copending 10/756,905 and the present claimed invention is that the copending claims require pH sensitive dye that changes color as the volatile base evaporates while the present claims are silent with respect to such dye.

However, in light of the open language of the present claims, i.e. "comprising", it is clear that the present claims are open to the inclusion of additional ingredients including pH sensitive dye and thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would have arrived at the present invention from the copending one.

This is a provisional obviousness-type double patenting rejection because the conflicting claims have not in fact been patented.

3. Claims 1-3 are directed to an invention not patentably distinct from claims 1, 3, and 5-6 of commonly assigned 10/756,905. Specifically, although the conflicting claims are not identical, they are not patentably distinct from each other because of the explanation given in paragraph 2 above.

4. The U.S. Patent and Trademark Office normally will not institute an interference between applications or a patent and an application of common ownership (see MPEP Chapter 2300). Commonly assigned 10/756,905, discussed above, would form the basis for a rejection of the noted claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) if the commonly assigned case qualifies as prior art under 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) and the conflicting inventions were not commonly owned at the time the invention in this application was made. In order for the examiner to resolve this issue, the assignee can, under 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and 37 CFR 1.78(c), either show that the conflicting inventions were commonly owned at the time the invention in this application was made, or name the prior inventor of the conflicting subject matter.

A showing that the inventions were commonly owned at the time the invention in this application was made will preclude a rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) based upon the commonly assigned case as a reference under 35 U.S.C. 102(f) or (g), or 35 U.S.C. 102(e) for applications pending on or after December 10, 2004.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

5. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –

(b) the invention was patented or described in a printed publication in this or a foreign country or in public use or on sale in this country, more than one year prior to the date of application for patent in the United States.

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

6. Claims 1-3 and 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by JP 59124966.

Pending translation, it is noted that JP 59124966 discloses color changing ink comprising water, phenolphthalein, and ammonia.

While there is no disclosure that the coloring changing ink is a color changing correction fluid as presently claimed, applicants attention is drawn to MPEP 2111.02 which states that “if the body of a claim fully and intrinsically sets forth all the limitations of the claimed invention, and the preamble merely states, for example, the purpose or intended use of the invention, rather than any distinct definition of any of the claimed invention’s limitations, then the preamble is not considered a limitation and is of no significance to claim construction”. Further, MPEP 2111.02 states that statements in the preamble reciting the purpose or intended use of the claimed invention must be evaluated to determine whether the purpose or intended use results in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art. Only if such structural

difference exists, does the recitation serve to limit the claim. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

It is the examiner's position that the preamble does not state any distinct definition of any of the claimed invention's limitations and further that the purpose or intended use, i.e. correction fluid, recited in the present claims does not result in a structural difference between the presently claimed invention and the prior art composition and further that the prior art structure which is a composition identical to that set forth in the present claims is capable of performing the recited purpose or intended use.

In light of the above, it is clear that JP 59124966 anticipates the present claims.

7. Claims 1-3, 10-12, and 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by JP 08134387.

Pending translation and using a machine translation of the reference, it is noted that JP 08134387 discloses ink comprising water, color changing pH indicator such as cresolphthalein, phenolphthalein, and thymolphthalein, volatile base such as triethanolamine or triethylamine, and volatile acid such as lactic acid (abstract and paragraphs 4-7).

While there is no disclosure that the coloring changing ink is a color changing correction fluid as presently claimed, applicants attention is drawn to MPEP 2111.02 which states that "if the body of a claim fully and intrinsically sets forth all the limitations of the claimed invention, and the preamble merely states, for example, the purpose or intended use of the invention, rather than any distinct definition of any of the claimed invention's limitations, then the preamble is not

considered a limitation and is of no significance to claim construction". Further, MPEP 2111.02 states that statements in the preamble reciting the purpose or intended use of the claimed invention must be evaluated to determine whether the purpose or intended use results in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art. Only if such structural difference exists, does the recitation serve to limit the claim. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

It is the examiner's position that the preamble does not state any distinct definition of any of the claimed invention's limitations and further that the purpose or intended use, i.e. correction fluid, recited in the present claims does not result in a structural difference between the presently claimed invention and the prior art composition and further that the prior art structure which is a composition identical to that set forth in the present claims is capable of performing the recited purpose or intended use.

In light of the above, it is clear that JP 08134387 anticipates the present claims.

8. Claims 1-3, 8, and 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by EP 488980.

EP 488980 discloses coloring changing paint comprising water, binder, filler, i.e. extender pigment, titanium dioxide, pH indicator such as nitrophenol, cresolphthalein, or phenolphthalein, and volatile base such as ammonia or 2-amino-2-methyl-2-propanol (page 2, lines 1-3, 9-13, 21-22, 29-33, and 48-51 and col.2, line 58-col.3, line 10).

While there is no disclosure that the coloring changing paint is a color changing correction fluid as presently claimed, applicants attention is drawn to MPEP 2111.02 which states that "if the body of a claim fully and intrinsically sets forth all the limitations of the claimed invention, and the preamble merely states, for example, the purpose or intended use of the invention, rather than any distinct definition of any of the claimed invention's limitations, then the preamble is not considered a limitation and is of no significance to claim construction". Further, MPEP 2111.02 states that statements in the preamble reciting the purpose or intended use of the claimed invention must be evaluated to determine whether the purpose or intended use results in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art. Only if such structural difference exists, does the recitation serve to limit the claim. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

It is the examiner's position that the preamble does not state any distinct definition of any of the claimed invention's limitations and further that the purpose or intended use, i.e. correction fluid, recited in the present claims does not result in a structural difference between the presently claimed invention and the prior art composition and further that the prior art structure which is a composition identical to that set forth in the present claims is capable of performing the recited purpose or intended use.

In light of the above, it is clear that EP 488980 anticipates the present claims.

9. Claims 1-5, 10-14, and 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Russo et al. (U.S. 6,894,095).

Russo et al. disclose coloring changing composition comprising water, polymer that is polyvinyl acetate ethylene copolymer, pH indicator such as cresol red, cresolphthalein, thymol blue, etc., volatile base such as ammonia or 2-amino-2-methyl-2-propanol, and volatile acid such as citric acid (col.1, lines 6-16, col.3, lines 23-24, 27, and 63-66, col.4, lines 7-17 and 40-55, col.5, lines 8 and 22-36, and col.6, lines 20-23, 43-46, and 48-49, col.12, line 25-col.13, line 7, col.13, lines 57-60, and col.14, lines 10-12).

While there is no disclosure that the coloring changing composition is a color changing correction fluid as presently claimed, applicants attention is drawn to MPEP 2111.02 which states that "if the body of a claim fully and intrinsically sets forth all the limitations of the claimed invention, and the preamble merely states, for example, the purpose or intended use of the invention, rather than any distinct definition of any of the claimed invention's limitations, then the preamble is not considered a limitation and is of no significance to claim construction". Further, MPEP 2111.02 states that statements in the preamble reciting the purpose or intended use of the claimed invention must be evaluated to determine whether the purpose or intended use results in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art. Only if such structural difference exists, does the recitation serve to limit the claim. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

It is the examiner's position that the preamble does not state any distinct definition of any of the claimed invention's limitations and further that the purpose or intended use, i.e. correction fluid, recited in the present claims does not result in a structural difference between the presently claimed invention and the prior art composition and further that the prior art structure which is a

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composition identical to that set forth in the present claims is capable of performing the recited purpose or intended use.

In light of the above, it is clear that Russo et al. anticipates the present claims.

10. Claims 23-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(b) as being anticipated by Munden (U.S. 4,128,508).

Munden discloses color changing composition comprising pH indicator such as cresol purple or thymol blue and volatile base such as 2-amino-2-methyl-2-propanol (col.1, lines 24-25, 49-52, and 60-68).

In light of the above, it is clear that Munden anticipates the present claims.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

11. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.

4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

12. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

13. Claims 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 488980 in view of Arendt (U.S. 5,236,987).

The disclosure with respect to EP 488980 in paragraph 8 above is incorporated here by reference.

The difference between EP 488980 and the present claimed invention is the requirement in the claims of coalescing agent.

Arendt, which is drawn to paint, disclose the use of isodecyl benzoate coalescing agent in order to produce paint with proper film formation (col.1, lines 15-22 and col.3, lines 21).

In light of the motivation for using isodecyl benzoate disclosed by Arendt as described above, it therefore would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use such coalescing agent in the paint of EP 488980 in order to produce paint with proper film formation, and thereby arrive at the claimed invention.

14. Claims 1-5, 8-9, and 19-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 488980.

EP 488980 discloses coloring changing paint. Attention is drawn to example 1 (page 2, line 15-56) that discloses titanium dioxide, aluminum silicate, acrylic polymer latex, i.e. film-forming polymer, sodium hydroxide, water, and phenolphthalein. There is also disclosed method wherein the paint which has excellent hiding power, i.e. has the ability to completely hide any background over which it is coated corresponding to presently claimed error, is applied to substrate and changes color upon drying (page 3, lines 4-6)

The difference between EP 488980 and the present claimed invention is the requirement in the claim of (a) correction fluid and (b) volatile base.

With respect to difference (a), while there is no disclosure that the color changing paint is a color changing correction fluid as presently claimed, applicants attention is drawn to MPEP 2111.02 which states that "if the body of a claim fully and intrinsically sets forth all the limitations of the claimed invention, and the preamble merely states, for example, the purpose or intended use of the invention, rather than any distinct definition of any of the claimed invention's limitations, then the preamble is not considered a limitation and is of no significance to claim construction". Further, MPEP 2111.02 states that statements in the preamble reciting the purpose or intended use of the claimed invention must be evaluated to determine whether the purpose or intended use results in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art. Only if such structural difference exists, does the recitation serve to limit the claim. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim.

It is the examiner's position that the preamble does not state any distinct definition of any of the claimed invention's limitations and further that the purpose or intended use, i.e. correction fluid, recited in the present claims does not result in a structural difference between the presently claimed invention and the prior art composition and further that the prior art structure which is a composition identical to that set forth in the present claims is capable of performing the recited purpose or intended use, and thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would have arrived at the claimed invention.

With respect to difference (b), while there is no disclosure in example 1 of volatile base, it is noted that page 3, lines 1-2 of EP 488980 discloses the equivalence and interchangeability of using sodium hydroxide with using ammonia as presently claimed in order to discolor the pH indicator.

In light of the above, it therefore would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use ammonia as the base in EP 488980, and thereby arrive at the claimed invention.

15. Claims 6-7 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 488980 as applied to claims 1-5, 8-9, and 19-20 above, and further in view of Arendt (U.S. 5,236,987).

The difference between EP 488980 and the present claimed invention is the requirement in the claims of coalescing agent.

Arendt, which is drawn to paint, disclose the use of isodecyl benzoate coalescing agent in order to produce paint with proper film formation (col.1, lines 15-22 and col.3, lines 21).

In light of the motivation for using isodecyl benzoate disclosed by Arendt as described above, it therefore would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use such coalescing agent in the paint of EP 488980 in order to produce paint with proper film formation, and thereby arrive at the claimed invention.

16. Claims 10-14, 17-18, and 21-22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 488980 in view of JP 08134387.

EP 488980 discloses coloring changing paint comprising water, binder, filler, i.e. extender pigment, titanium dioxide, pH indicator such as nitrophenol, cresolphthalein, or phenolphthalein, volatile base such as ammonia or 2-amino-2-methyl-2-propanol (page 2, lines 1-3, 9-13, 21-22, 29-33, and 48-51 and col.2, line 58-col.3, line 10).

Attention is drawn to example 1 (page 3, line 15-56) that discloses titanium dioxide, aluminum silicate, acrylic polymer latex, i.e. film-forming polymer, sodium hydroxide, water, and phenolphthalein. While there is no disclosure in example 1 of EP 488980 of volatile base, it is noted that page 3, lines 1-2 of EP 488980 discloses the equivalence and interchangeability of using sodium hydroxide with using ammonia as presently claimed in order to discolor the pH indicator.

There is also disclosed method wherein the paint which has excellent hiding power, i.e. has the ability to completely hide any background over which it is coated corresponding to presently claimed error, is applied to substrate and changes color upon drying (page 3, lines 4-6)

The difference between EP 488980 and the present claimed invention is the requirement in the claim of (a) correction fluid and (b) volatile acid.

With respect to difference (a), while there is no disclosure that the color changing paint is a color changing correction fluid as presently claimed, applicants attention is drawn to MPEP 2111.02 which states that "if the body of a claim fully and intrinsically sets forth all the limitations of the claimed invention, and the preamble merely states, for example, the purpose or intended use of the invention, rather than any distinct definition of any of the claimed invention's limitations, then the preamble is not considered a limitation and is of no significance to claim construction". Further, MPEP 2111.02 states that statements in the preamble reciting the purpose or intended use of the claimed invention must be evaluated to determine whether the purpose or intended use results in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art. Only if such structural difference exists, does the recitation serve to limit the claim. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. It is the examiner's position that the preamble does not state any distinct definition of any of the claimed invention's limitations and further that the purpose or intended use, i.e. correction fluid, recited in the present claims does not result in a structural difference between the presently claimed invention and the prior art composition and further that the prior art structure which is a composition identical to that set forth in the present claims is capable of performing the recited purpose or intended use, and thus, one of ordinary skill in the art would have arrived at the claimed invention.

With respect to difference (b), pending translation and using a machine translation of the reference, it is noted that JP 08134387 discloses using color changing composition comprising both volatile base and volatile acid such acetic acid in order to enhance the color changing of the pH indicator (paragraph 7).

In light of the motivation for using volatile base and volatile acid disclosed by JP 08134387 as described above, it therefore would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use volatile acid in the composition of EP 488980, and thereby arrive at the claimed invention.

17. Claims 15-16 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over EP 488980 as applied to claims 10-14, 17-18, and 21-22 above, and further in view of Arendt (U.S. 5,236,987).

The difference between EP 488980 and the present claimed invention is the requirement in the claims of coalescing agent.

Arendt, which is drawn to paint, disclose the use of isodecyl benzoate coalescing agent in order to produce paint with proper film formation (col.1, lines 15-22 and col.3, lines 21).

In light of the motivation for using isodecyl benzoate disclosed by Arendt as described above, it therefore would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to use such coalescing agent in the paint of EP 488980 in order to produce paint with proper film formation, and thereby arrive at the claimed invention.

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18. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

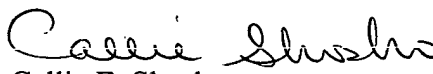
Rosekelly et al. (U.S. 2005/0143505) discloses coloring changing composition comprising pH indicator and volatile base, however, given the effective filing date of the reference, Rosekelly et al. is not applicable against the present claims under any subsection of 35 USC 102.

19. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Callie E. Shosho whose telephone number is 571-272-1123. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday (6:30-4:00) Alternate Fridays Off.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Vasu Jagannathan can be reached on 571-272-1119. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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3/20/06


Callie E. Shosho
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 1714